

CRS Report for Congress

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Homeland Security: Coast Guard Operations – Background and Issues for Congress

Ronald O'Rourke
Specialist in National Defense
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Summary

The Coast Guard is the lead federal agency for maritime homeland security, including port security. The Coast Guard's FY2004 budget request includes \$206 million for new maritime homeland security initiatives. The law establishing the new Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (H.R. 5005/P.L. 107-296) transferred the Coast Guard from the Department of Transportation (DoT) to DHS and protects the Coast Guard's missions, including its non-homeland security missions. The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (S. 1214/P.L. 107-295) further affected the Coast Guard's role in homeland security. A key issue for Congress is whether the Coast Guard's resources are sufficient to adequately perform both its homeland and non-homeland security missions. This report will be updated as events warrant.

Background

The Coast Guard's Role in Homeland Security. The Coast Guard is the lead federal agency for maritime homeland security (MHLS). On March 1, 2003, the Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of Transportation (DoT) to the new Department of Homeland Security (DHS).¹ The Coast Guard states that, for maritime homeland security,

the Coast Guard's mission, in conjunction with joint and interagency forces, is to protect the U.S. Maritime Domain and the U.S. Marine Transportation System and deny their use and exploitation by terrorists as a means for attacks on U.S. territory, population and critical infrastructure. The Coast Guard will prepare for, and in the event of an attack, conduct emergency response operations. When directed, the Coast Guard, as the supported or supporting commander, will conduct military homeland defense operations in its traditional role as a military service....

¹ The Coast Guard, which is a military service and a branch of the armed forces, is to operate as a service within the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs, until the President by executive order transfers it back to DHS (14 USC 3).

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The Coast Guard has developed a MHLS Strategy that implements the maritime component of the President's [homeland security] plan. It addresses both event-driven and prevention-based operations through the following strategic objectives: (1) Prevent terrorist attacks within and terrorist exploitation of the U.S. Maritime Domain. (2) Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism within the U.S. Maritime Domain. (3) Protect U.S. population centers, critical infrastructure, maritime borders, ports, coastal approaches and boundaries and "seams" among them. (4) Protect the U.S. Marine Transportation System while preserving the freedom of maritime domain for legitimate pursuits. (5) Minimize the damage and recover from attacks that may occur within the U.S. Maritime Domain as either the Lead Federal Agency or a supporting agency.²

Homeland-Security Operations Immediately After September 11, 2001.

In response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Coast Guard took actions to create the largest port-security operation since World War II. Coast Guard cutters and aircraft were diverted from more distant operating areas to patrol U.S. ports and coastal waters. The Coast Guard established and enforced security zones to protect Navy ships and bases. Coast Guard personnel began boarding and inspecting inbound vessels, escorting cruise ships into and out of port, and escorting oil tankers into and out of Valdez, Alaska. The Coast Guard instituted new regulations requiring inbound ships to provide 96-hour (as opposed to the previous 24-hour) advance notice of arrival, to provide more time to board and inspect vessels. Four of the Coast Guard's 6 Port Security Units (PSUs)³ were activated and assigned to help protect ports. And Coast Guard sea marshals began boarding and riding inbound commercial ships. The expansion of Coast Guard homeland-security operations after September 11, 2001, led to a major reshuffling of the service's mission priorities. Port-security operations, which had accounted for a small share of all Coast Guard operations prior to September 11, 2001, increased significantly, and substantial reductions were made in other missions.

Homeland Security Operations During FY2002. During FY2002, Coast Guard homeland security activities included the following:

- Assigning escorts to protect vessels and critical infrastructure.
- Improving Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) – the Coast Guard's knowledge of all activities and elements in the maritime domain – by establishing a National Movement Vessel Center and by continuing to enforce the requirement for 96-hour advance notice of arrival.
- Operating cutters, boats, aircraft, and Marine Safety staffs in harbors and coastal regions at heightened operational tempos.
- Delivering additional small boats and crews to strategic ports.
- Activating almost one-third of the Coast Guard's 8,000 reservists.

² U.S. Department of Transportation. Coast Guard. *United States Coast Guard FY2003 Report, Fiscal Year 2002 Performance Report [and] Fiscal Year 2004 Budget in Brief*. Washington, 2003. p. 6-7. Hereafter referred to as *Coast Guard FY2004 Budget in Brief*.

³ The PSUs are staffed mostly by Coast Guard reservists and have been used in recent years to protect U.S. Navy ships overseas. At the time that the 4 PSUs were activated to protect U.S. ports, a fifth PSU was guarding U.S. Navy ships overseas, and the sixth had recently returned from such a deployment.

- Completing, for various ports, port security assessments that are aimed at reducing the vulnerability of strategic maritime infrastructure and in-port Navy ships.
- Activating 4 Marine Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs) that can be deployed to various ports to enhance port security as needed.
- Tracking and screening all high-interest vessels (HIVs) – ships that meet certain criteria that qualify them as worthy of close monitoring when in or near U.S. waters.
- Coordinating security operations with other federal and local agencies, and forging information-sharing arrangements with both them and local port stakeholders. This included participating in port security committees, multi-agency security exercises, and safety and security task forces, and working with the Customs Service in connection with that agency's Container Security Initiative (CSI).
- Drafting and proposing new International Maritime Organization (IMO) security measures.⁴

FY2004 Homeland Security Initiatives. The Coast Guard states that its proposed FY2004 budget contains \$206 million for new initiatives aimed at further enhancing maritime homeland security. Of this total, is \$34 million is for improved Maritime Domain Awareness, specifically (1) improved communication links for cutters and smaller assets; (2) a Universal Automated Identification System (UAIS) for large cutters that is consistent with IMO and domestic carriage requirements; and (3) a prototype Joint Harbor Operations Center (JHOC) staffed with Department of Defense personnel to provide surveillance and command and control capabilities for protecting critical infrastructure. The remaining \$172 million is to be used for:

- creating 6 additional Maritime Safety and Security Teams;
- creating 2 additional Port Security Units (PSUs) for domestic and overseas port-security operations;
- establishing new Coast Guard stations in Boston and Washington;
- adding 53 sea marshals for riding aboard commercial vessels;
- acquiring 9 coastal patrol boats;
- acquiring 8 medium port security response boats; and
- acquiring 43 small port security response boats.

Resources vs. Missions Prior to September 11, 2001. Even before September 11, 2001, the Coast Guard appeared hard-pressed to perform all its missions at desired levels with available assets and resources. Some Coast Guard units had very high operational tempos. The service experienced difficulties in retaining sufficient numbers of experienced personnel and maintaining some of its aircraft at desired levels of readiness. Insufficient funding to operate Coast Guard assets to their full potential was a recurrent issue. And many of the service's cutters are old, expensive to operate and maintain, and not well suited for some of the missions they undertake. In the two years prior to September 11, 2001, Coast Guard leaders and supporters attempted repeatedly to draw attention to this missions-vs.-resources situation.

⁴ *Coast Guard FY2004 Budget in Brief*, p. 5.

Port Security. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks increased concern for the security of the nation's seaports. Although the Coast Guard is a key player in maintaining port security, other federal and local agencies have important roles to play in port security. Thus, while Coast Guard homeland-security operations focus to a large degree on port security, the issue of port security encompasses more than the Coast Guard.⁵

Coast Guard Location Within Executive Branch. Debate about the Coast Guard in 2002 centered to a large degree on whether the Coast Guard should be transferred to DHS, and if so, in what exact way. The Administration's proposal to create a new DHS, announced on June 6, 2002, included a proposal to transfer the Coast Guard from DoT to DHS that mirrored some other bills introduced in Congress prior to June 6, 2002. Coast Guard officials supported the Administration's proposal to transfer the Coast Guard to DHS, stating that the Coast Guard would be a logical component of DHS. Some Members of Congress expressed concern that transferring the Coast Guard to DHS could lead to a reduced focus on Coast Guard missions not directly related to homeland security, such as search and rescue, fisheries law enforcement, and marine environmental protection. The Coast Guard argued that it has always operated within parent departments whose core mission did not align directly with some of the Coast Guard's various missions, and that the Coast Guard would continue to pay full attention to all its missions, including its non-homeland security missions, following its transfer to DHS. H.R. 5005/P.L. 107-296, the law establishing DHS, transferred the Coast Guard from DoT to DHS and protects the Coast Guard's missions, including its non-homeland security missions. (See Legislative Activity in 2002, below.)

Issues for Congress

Missions vs. Resources. A key issue for the 108th Congress concerns the adequacy of Coast Guard resources for carrying out the Coast Guard's homeland and non-homeland security missions. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 increased Coast Guard requirements for homeland-security missions without obviously reducing requirements for other missions. Few observers appear to oppose the general notion that the Coast Guard's resources will need to be increased to bring them into better alignment with the service's post-September 11, 2001 mission requirements. The issue appears to center more on the question of the size of the increase that will be needed. On March 12, 2003, GAO testified that if the Administration's FY2004 Coast Guard budget request

is approved, about half of the agency's operating expenses will be directed to fulfilling expanded homeland security responsibilities. How – and whether – the Coast Guard can continue to meet its responsibilities for all of its missions, given the increased emphasis on and resources required for homeland security, is a matter of great concern to the Congress....

The most recent levels of effort for the Coast Guard's various missions, as measured by the use of multiple-mission resources such as cutters, patrol boats, and aircraft, show clearly the dramatic increase in the amount of time spent on homeland security following the September 11th attacks. In the months after the attacks, as the initial surge in homeland security activities was abating, activity in many other missions

⁵ For more on port security, see CRS Report 31733, *Port and Maritime Security: Background and Issues for Congress*, by John F. Frittelli. Washington, 2003. (Updated periodically) 22 p.

began returning to pre-September 11th levels.... However, there have been substantial declines from traditional levels of time spent on two law enforcement missions – fisheries enforcement and drug interdiction. Although the Coast Guard Commandant has stated that the Coast Guard would like to return all law enforcement missions to 93 percent of pre-September 11th levels by the end of 2003 and 95 percent by the end of 2004, it appears unlikely that the Coast Guard can meet these goals....

The fiscal year 2004 budget request for the Coast Guard contains little that would substantially change the levels of effort for most missions.... Although the Coast Guard has received substantial budget increases in recent years to deal with its increased responsibilities—a trend that continues in the proposed budget – the Coast Guard still faces fundamental challenges in being able to accomplish all the responsibilities it has been given. The Coast Guard’s Deepwater Project, a modernization effort for cutters, patrol boats, and aircraft, has already experienced delays in the delivery of key assets, jeopardizing the agency’s future ability to carry out a number of missions at optimum levels.... Another budgetary challenge is that, for the foreseeable future, the Coast Guard must implement a variety of recently mandated homeland security tasks by taking resources from other activities. Similarly, any unexpected changes – such as terrorist attacks or extended terror alerts – could also result in using resources for homeland security purposes that would normally be used for other missions. Such challenges raise serious concerns about the Coast Guard’s ability to meet traditional expectations across the broad range of all of its missions. In recent reports, we have pointed to several steps that are needed in such an environment. One is to continue finding ways to operate more efficiently to maximize the existing resources available. Another is to develop a comprehensive blueprint for accomplishing mission responsibilities. This blueprint needs to recognize the new operating reality created by the Coast Guard’s increasing homeland security role and translate that reality into establishing realistic level-of-effort targets for all of its missions, a plan for achieving these targets, and appropriate measurement and reporting of results so that the agency and the Congress can better decide how limited dollars can be spent.⁶

Coordination With Other Agencies. Another potential issue for Congress concerns coordination between the Coast Guard and other government agencies. DHS was created in part to improve coordination between the Coast Guard and other agencies involved in homeland security. One potential question for Congress is how effective DHS will be in achieving coordination between the Coast Guard and other civilian agencies involved in homeland security. Another concerns coordination between the Coast Guard and the Navy, which also has a role in maritime homeland security.⁷

⁶U.S. General Accounting Office. *Coast Guard[:] Comprehensive Blueprint Needed to Balance and Monitor Resource Use and Measure Performance for All Missions*. Washington, 2003. (Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, and Fisheries, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, March 12, 2003, GAO-03-544T) p. 1-3. Other recent GAO reports and testimony on the missions-vs.-resources issue include GAO-03-467T of February 12, 2003, GAO-03-155 of November 12, 2002, and GAO-02-538T of March 19, 2002.

⁷ For more on Navy homeland security operations, see CRS Report RS21230, *Homeland Security: Navy Operations – Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O’Rourke. Washington, 2003. (Updated periodically) 6 p.

Legislative Activity in 2002

H.R. 5005/P.L. 107-296. Section 888 of H.R. 5005/P.L. 107-296, the bill establishing DHS, transfers to DHS “the authorities, functions, personnel, and assets of the Coast Guard, which shall be maintained as a distinct entity” within DHS; preserves the Coast Guard’s missions, including its non-homeland security missions, along with the assets needed to perform those missions; stipulates that the Commandant of the Coast Guard will report directly to the Secretary of DHS; and directs DHS to submit a report on the feasibility and potential implications accelerating procurement of the Coast Guard’s new Deepwater assets from 20 years to 10 years. Section 307(c)(3) reserves 10 percent of certain research and development funding to be spent by the DHS through FY2005 for developing maritime security capabilities intended to minimize the possibility that Coast Guard assets would be diverted from non-homeland security missions to maritime security missions.

S. 1214/P.L. 107-295. The conference report (H.Rept. 107-777 of November 13, 2002) on the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (S. 1214/P.L. 107-295) contains several provisions relating to the Coast Guard’s role in maritime homeland security. Sec. 102 directs the establishment of procedures for coordinating the activities of Coast Guard maritime safety and security teams as part of a National Maritime Transportation Plan for deterring and responding to a transportation security incident; requires the designation of a Coast Guard officials as local-area Federal Maritime Security Coordinators, who shall develop and submit Area Maritime Transportation Security Plans; directs the Secretary of DHS to establish Coast Guard maritime safety and security teams; and makes costs for additional Coast Guard personnel eligible for coverage under a DHS grant program for financing maritime security enhancements.

Section 104 of the law extends the territorial waters of the United States (and corresponding Coast Guard legal authorities) to the 12-mile limit established by presidential proclamation in 1988. Section 105 permits the president to suspend Coast Guard end-strength limitations in time of war or national emergency. Section 107 provides for the assignment of Coast Guard personnel to act as sea marshals. Section 110 requires the Coast Guard, in conjunction with the Navy, to submit a report in early 2004 on the life-cycle costs and benefits of creating a Center for Coastal and Maritime Security. Section 113 provides for the Coast Guard to be consulted during the preparation of a revised port security planning guide.

Section 341 authorizes DHS to accept from the Department of Defense up to 7 Cyclone (PC-1) class 170-foot patrol boats for use by the Coast Guard primarily for expanded drug-interdiction duties. Section 348 requires DHS to submit a report on Coast Guard expenditures by mission area before and after September 11, 2001, and annual funding amounts and personnel levels required to fulfill pre- and post-September 11, 2001 Coast Guard responsibilities. Section 348 also requires the Commandant of the Coast Guard to submit a report on targets for each Coast Guard mission for FY2003, FY2004, and FY2005, and the specific steps needed to achieve those targets.

Section 426 requires the Secretary of DHS to submit an annual report, prepared in conjunction with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, on the capabilities and readiness of the Coast Guard to fulfill its national defense responsibilities. Section 502 authorizes FY2003 appropriations for the Coast Guard. Section 503 authorizes an increase in the Coast Guard’s active-duty end strength to 45,500 for FY2003.